The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1792. [3d. single.] [No. 171.]

By virtue of a Decree from the Honourable ALEXANDER C. HANSON, *Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on the premises, on Monday the 26th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon,*

Part of a Tract of Land, called *Howard's Timber Neck*, containing upwards of 100 acres of most valuable land, immediately adjoining Baltimore Town; a great part of it is laid off into lots, and annexed to the town by act of Assembly, and is commonly known by the name of *Keagle's Cove*. Several of these lots are leased to good tenants, and the annual rents are well secured.

Also, part of the same Tract, containing between 40 and 50 acres, subject to the life-estate of Mrs. *Ridgely*: On this part are several valuable improvements, consisting of a commodious neat two-story brick Dwelling-House, with every necessary office and out-building, an orchard of excellent fruit, a great proportion of meadow land laid down in grass; the buildings are but a few minutes' walk from the head of Market-Street.

A further description of this property is thought unnecessary, as it is well known as the residence of the late *Charles Ridgely (of John.)* Esquire: Its contiguity to one of the most flourishing towns on the continent, must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of Baltimore-Town in opulence.

On Tuesday the 27th of November next, will be sold, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Tract of Land, called *Pleasant-Springs and Airy Hills*, containing 676 acres of good farming land, including a great sufficiency of wood, and meadow-ground: On this tract are several valuable improvements; It will be laid off, and sold in farms not exceeding 250 acres in each, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers: This land lies in Baltimore County, about 10 miles from Baltimore Town, was formerly the residence of Mr. *Benjamin Wells*, sen. and is now in the occupation of Mr. *Joshua Cockey*.

On Friday the 30th of November next, will be sold on the premises,

A Tract of Land, lying on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, called *White-Wine and Claret*, containing about 1000 acres of good land, suitable either for farming or planting, and equal in fertility to any in that settlement.

Also, one other Tract, adjoining the above, called *Darsey's-Discovery*, containing 400 acres, of the same quality as the last-mentioned tract; both of which will be laid off, and sold, in farms not exceeding 250 acres each.

Out of those two tracts are laid off between 300 and 400 acres, as Mrs. *Ridgely's* dower, which will be sold subject to her life-estate.

On the Tract, called *White Wine and Claret*, are very considerable improvements, such as a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, Negro quarter, barn, stables, &c. Its distance from Baltimore-Town is not more than 17 miles, and from Ellicott's-Mills about 6, and in the centre of an agreeable and genteel neighbourhood.

And, on Monday the 31 day of December next, will be sold at the house of Mr. John Starck, *in Baltimore-Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,*

A small Tract of Land, lying in the Barrens of Baltimore-County, about 26 miles from Baltimore-Town, in the neighbourhood of Little-Winchester, and adjoining the lands of the Hon. *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq*; containing from 100 to 150 acres, equal in quality to the best lands in that settlement.

The whole of the above property is the estate of the late *Charles Ridgely (of John,)* Esq. and to be sold for the payment of his debts, on the following terms: The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in one, two, and three years from the day of sale; and, after the Chancellor's ratifying and confirming the sales, and the receipt of the purchase-money, with interest thereon, deeds in fee-simple will be given.—Should any of the above days not be fair, the sale will be on the next fair day.

Plats of the lots and lands aforesaid may be seen at any time before the day of sale, on application to the subscriber, at Mr. *Reuben Etting's* office, near Philpot's-Bridge, Baltimore Town.

WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN, *Trustee, Baltimore County, Oct. 18, 1792.* 170—4w.

WANTED TO RENT,

A PLANTATION, of good land, in this state, wherein 6 or 15 hands can be worked to advantage. Any person having one of this description to rent, will hear of a good tenant by applying to the Printers. It is requested that a description of the place, and it's distance from navigation, will be sent.

Alexandria, Oct. 19 1792. 170—t. f.

Anna Gray

HAS JUST RECEIVED

From London, by the Ship London Packet, via Baltimore,

A Neat & very elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, which she is now opening, at her store, on Prince-Street, and is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash only.

Alexandria, Oct. 24 1792. 170—3w.

J. Norwood

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A neat and general Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Which he intends selling, *at usual*, at the most reduced price.

☞ The partnership of *Norwood & Warfield* is, by mutual consent, dissolved: Those concerned will please to apply to *J. Norwood.*

Alexandria, Oct. 24. 1792. 170—3w.

On the second day of November next, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, in Prince-Street,

The House & Lot

Occupied by Mr. *Mark Edgar.*

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Alexandria, Oct. 24. 1792. 170—3w.

FOR SALE,

ONE half-acre, and one quarter-of-an-acre, LOT, in the town of Alexandria; the whole well inclosed, and laid off into a garden.—Upon the latter there is a dwelling-house, with four rooms and a kitchen. They will be sold separately, or together.——Also 185 ACRES of LAND, tolerably timbered, about 3½ miles from town. For terms inquire of *Thomas Porter*, Esq.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Oct. 25, 1792. 170---t. f.

Alexandria, Oct. 24, 1792.

THE Books of accounts belonging to the late Partnership of Dr. *William Brown*, deceased, and Dr. *Gustavus B. Campbell*, having been put into my hands for collection, all persons indebted to the said Copartnership are again requested, without delay, to settle their accounts with Mr. *James Russell*, who is properly authorized to adjust them, and to give discharges; or with the subscriber, and no other person.

CATHARINE BROWN.

☞ There is a very large and valuable collection of *Books* and *Medicines*, for sale, at the house of the subscriber. C. B.

☞ *Wanted, on hire, a smart, active Lad. Inquire of the Printers.*

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the first day of November next,

A Very valuable LOT of GROUND, near Ramsay's Wharf, adjoining the lot lately purchased by Mr. Findlay. The lot is 30 feet in front, and extends back to a street 81 feet. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Alexandria, Oct. 15, 1792. 170—2w.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the first day of Nov. next,

SEVERAL very valuable LOTS of GROUND, belonging to the estate of *Amelia Ramsay* deceased. They are situated on King-Street, near *Ramsay's* wharf, and on Royal-Street, opposite to Mr. *John Longdon's*. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DENNIS RAMSAY, *Administrator.*

Alexandria, Oct. 24, 1792. 170—2w.

Fall Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Brig *Brayton*, Capt. *Harrison*, from *Whitehaven*,

A large and general Assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which are now opening and selling by the piece and package only, on moderate Terms,

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

Who have a few neat GRATES, suitable for any room, imported in the above vessel.

Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1792. 167—t. f.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that *Thomas, James, Baker, & Roger Johnson* and *Josias Clapham*, intend to petition the present General Assembly, for liberty of removing Slaves employed about the said Johnsons Iron-Works, in Frederick County, Maryland, to their Furnace, erecting in Loudon County, Virginia.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

October 9 1792.

FOR THE WEST-INDIES,

THE BRIG

Dædalus,

JOB GREEN, Master,

Will sail in 10 days—For freight or passage apply to the Master, *Rogerson & Dabney*, or to

LEMUEL BENT & CO.

Who have for Sale,

Stone-Lime; Beef; Rum; Sugar; Molasses; Iron; Candles; Soap; Soal-Leather; Cotton and Wool Cards; Writing-Paper, with several other articles.

Alexandria, October 16, 1792.

☞ Lost, from on board the Brig *Dædalus*, in Nanjemoy reach, a KEDGE ANCHOR and HAUSER.—If any person has found it, and will return it on board the Brig at Alexandria, or give information where it may be had, they shall receive a generous reward. L. BENT & CO.

Alexandria, Oct. 23. 1792. 169—3w.

The French Brigantine

Le Turgot,

Will take 100 hogsheads of tobacco on freight for Havre. For terms apply to

PERRIN & BROTHERS,

Who have for sale

Brandy, in pipes, of an excellent quality,
Elegant Looking-Glasses & Pictures,
Boulting-Cloths,
Superfine French Cloths and black Prunella,
French Cambrick, Silk Stockings, black Mode, and Ribbons,
Coffee in tierces, sweet Oil in baskets,
Claret in bottles, Mustard per doz.

Alexandria, Oct. 17, 1792. 169—3w.

☞ A variety of Blanks to be had at this Office.

JUST OPENING & FOR SALE, BY

Isaac M'Pherson,

At his store, on Shreve & Lawrason's wharf,

A CHOICE Assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, of the best quality, which he purposes to sell on the most reasonable terms. He has also a few casks of STONE LIME, & some barrels of excellent NEWTOWN PIPPINS.

Alexandria, Oct. 3, 1792. 171—3w.

☞ A STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the Virginia side of George-Town Ferry, in the month of June last, *a bright bay Horse*, about 14½ hands high, a switch tail and mane; he paces, trots and gallops.—— The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, July 30, 1791. 171—3w.

Virginia to wit:

PURSUANT to an Act for appointing Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, passed Oct. 10, 1792, I, as sheriff of my county, give Public Notice, that the persons qualified by law to vote for members to the General Assembly in each county, composing a district and in the cities and boroughs entitled to representation in the General Assembly, shall assemble at their respective court-houses on the first Monday in November next, and on every first Monday in November in every fourth year hereafter, and then and there vote for some discreet and proper person, being a freeholder, and *bona fide* resident in each district for twelve months, as an elector for such district, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The proclamation and proceeding shall be had for continuing and closing the poll in each county and corporation of a district as are prescribed by law in the election of members to the General Assembly; and proclamation shall be made at the court house door of the person having the greater number of votes on the poll at the closing thereof. Each voter shall be entitled to the same privilege from arrests, and be subject to the like penalty and forfeiture for failing to attend and vote at such election, as are prescribed by law in the election of members to the General Assembly. Such failure to attend, to be discovered and proceeded upon in like manner, and under the same penalties, as are by law prescribed against such failures in the election of members to the General Assembly.

CHARLES LITTLE,

Sheriff of Fairfax County.

N. B. Prince William, Stafford and Fairfax counties, compose one district for the above purpose.

October 17, 1792.

☞ *Number 157 concluded the* THIRD *year of the Publication of the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE *and* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER. *All Persons indebted to the Printers, either for the paper, or for Advertisements or other Work, are respectfully, but earnestly, solicited to discharge their several Arrearages.*

July 26, 1792.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE and compleat assortment of MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, and CHIRURGICAL INSTRUMENTS;—also a very valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of medical as well as other books, belonging to the estate of Dr. *William Brown*, deceased: A catalogue of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber, or to *James Russell*, of Charles County, in the State of Maryland. The Medicines will be sold in small assorted parcels, so as to accommodate practising Physicians, or all together, as may best suit purchasers.

CATHARINE BROWN, *Executrix*

Alexandria, June 24, 1792. 155—t. f.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for use.

EXPOSITION OF THE MOTIVES
ON WHICH
The FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
HAVE PROCLAIMED
The Convocation of a National Convention,
AND PRONOUNCED THE SUSPENSION OF
THE EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE
HANDS OF THE KING.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY owe to the nation, to Europe, and to poſterity, a rigorous account of the motives which have determined their late reſolutions.

Placed between the duty of remaining faithful to their oaths, and that of ſaving their country, they wiſh to fulfil both at the ſame time, and to do all that the public ſafety required, without uſurping the powers with which the people had not entruſted them.

At the opening of their ſeſſion, an aſſemblage of emigrants, formed on the frontiers, kept up a correſpondence with all the enemies of liberty that were to be found in the departments, or among the troops of the line; and fanatical prieſts, infuſing trouble into ſuperſtitious minds, ſought to perſuade thoſe deluded citizens that the conſtitution wounded the rights of conſcience, and that the law had confided the functions of religion to ſchiſmatical and ſacrilegious perſons.

Finally, a league, formed among powerful Kings, menaced the liberty of France—they fancied that they had a right to fix to what degree the intereſt of their deſpotiſm permitted us to be free, and flattered themſelves that they ſhould ſee the ſovereignty of the people, and the independence of the French empire, fall down before the arms of their ſlaves.

Thus every thing announced a civil and religious war, of which a foreign war would ſoon increaſe the danger.

The National Aſſembly thought it their duty to repreſs the emigrants and to reſtrain the factious prieſts by ſevere decrees; and the King employed againſt the decrees the ſuſpenſive refuſal of ſanction which the conſtitution granted him. In the mean time, thoſe emigrants and thoſe prieſts were buſily acting in the name of the King; it was to re-eſtabliſh him in what they called his lawful authority that the former had taken up arms, and the latter were preaching aſſaſſination and treaſon.—Theſe emigrants were the brothers of the King, his relations, his former body-guards. And while the correſpondence of theſe facts with the conduct of the King authoriſed, nay, enjoined diſtruſt, this refuſal of the ſanction, applied to decrees that could not be ſuſpended without being annihilated, ſhowed clearly how the *veto*, ſuſpenſive according to the law, rendered definitive by the manner of employing it, gave to the King the unlimited and arbitrary power of rendering null all the meaſures which the legiſlative body might think neceſſary for maintaining liberty.

From that moment, from one end of the kingdom to the other, the people ſhewed thoſe gloomy diſcontents that announced ſtorms; and the ſuſpicions, which accuſed the executive power, diſplayed themſelves with energy.

The National Aſſembly were not diſcouraged.—Princes who profeſſed themſelves the allies of France, had given to the emigrants, not an aſylum, but the liberty of arming, of forming themſelves into military bodies, of levying ſoldiers, of providing military ſtores; and the King was invited, by a ſolemn meſſage, to break, on this occaſion of the right of nations, a ſilence that had been kept but too long. He ſeemed to yield to the national wiſh;—preparations for war were ordered; but it was ſoon perceived that the negociations, conducted by a miniſtry weak or treacherous, which were confined to obtaining vain promiſes, & which remained unexecuted, could not be regarded but as a ſnare or inſult. The league of Kings aſſumed, in the mean time, a new activity; and at the head of this league, appeared the Emperor, brother in law to the King of the French, united to the nation by a treaty uſeful to him alone, which the conſtituting aſſembly, deceived by the miniſtry, had maintained, by ſacrificing, to preſerve the hope, at that time well-founded, of an alliance with the houſe of Brandenburgh.

The National Aſſembly thought that it was neceſſary for the ſafety of France to oblige the Emperor to declare whether he would be her ally, or her enemy, and to pronounce between two contradictory treaties, of which the one bound him to give ſuccours to France, and the other engaged him to attack her; treaties which he could not reconcile, without avowing the intention of ſeparating the king from the nation, and of repreſenting a war againſt the French people, as ſuccours granted to his ally. The emperor's anſwer augmented the diſtruſt which this combination of circumſtances rendered ſo natural. In it he repeated the abſurd charges againſt the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the French people, againſt the popular ſocieties eſtabliſhed in our cities, with which the partizans of the French miniſtry had long wearied the counter-revolution preſſes. He made proteſtations of his deſire to continue the ally of the King, and he had juſt ſigned a new league againſt France, in favour of the authority of the King of the French.

Theſe leagues, theſe treaties, the intrigues of the emigrants, who had ſolicited them in the name of the king, had been concealed by the miniſters from the repreſentatives of the people. No public diſavowal of theſe intrigues, no effort to prevent or diſſolve this conſpiracy of monarchs, had ſhewn, either to the citizens of France, or the nations of Europe, that the King had ſincerely united his own cauſe to that of the nation.

This apparent connivance between the cabinet of the Thuilleries and that of Vienna, ſtruck every mind; the National Aſſembly thought it their duty to examine with vigour the conduct of the miniſter for foreign affairs; and a decree of accuſation was the reſult of this examination. His colleagues diſappeared with him, and the King's counſel was formed of patriot miniſters.

The ſucceſſor of Leopold followed the courſe of his father. He thought proper to require for the princes, formerly poſſeſſing Fiefs in Alſace, indemnifications incompatible with the French conſtitution, and derogatory to the independence of the nation. He wanted France to betray the confidence, and violate the rights, of the people of Avignon. At length he announced other cauſes of complaint, which could not, he ſaid, be diſcuſſed, before having tried the force of arms.

The King ſeemed to feel that this provocation to war could not be borne patiently without betraying a ſhameful weakneſs; he ſeemed to feel how perfidious was this language of an enemy who pretended to take an intereſt in his fate, and to deſire his alliance, for no purpoſe but to ſow ſeeds of diſcord between him and his people, calculated to enervate our forces, and to ſtop or diſconcert their motions; he propoſed war by the unanimous voice of his council, and war was decreed.

By protecting the aſſemblages of the emigrants, by permitting them to menace our frontiers, by ſhewing troops in readineſs to ſecond them on the firſt ſucceſs, by preparing a retreat for them, by perſiſting in a threatening league, the King of Hungary obliged France to make preparations of defence ruinous in their expence, exhauſted her finances, encouraged the audacity of the conſpirators diſperſed through the departments, excited uneaſineſs among the citizens, and thus fomented in them and perpetuated trouble. Never did hoſtilities more really juſtify war; and to declare, was only to repel it.

The National Aſſembly were then able to judge to what degree, notwithſtanding promiſes ſo often repeated, all the precautions of defence had been neglected.—Nevertheleſs, their uneaſineſs, their diſtruſt, ſtill reſted on the former Miniſters, on the ſecret councils of the King; but they ſoon ſaw the patriotic Miniſters croſſed in their operations, attacked with rancour by the partizans of the royal authority, by thoſe who made a parade of perſonal attachment to the King.

Our armies were tormented with political diviſions, diſcord was ſown among the commanders of the troops, as between the Generals and the Miniſtry. Attempts were made to transform into the inſtruments of party, which concealed not its deſire of ſubſtituting its will for that of the Repreſentatives of the nation, thoſe very armies that were deſtined to the external defence of the French Territory, and to maintaining the national independence.

The machinations of the Prieſts, become more active in the moment of war, made a reſtraining law indiſpenſable; one was paſſed.

The formation of a camp between Paris & the frontiers, was a diſpoſition happily calculated for external defence, while at the ſame time it ſerved to give ſecurity to the internal departments, and to prevent the trouble which their diſquiets might have produced; the formation of ſuch a camp was ordered; but thoſe two decrees were rejected by the King, and the patriotic Miniſters were diſmiſſed.

The Conſtitution had granted to the King a guard of 180 men, and this guard audaciouſly manifeſted a contempt of civic duties, which inſpired the citizens with indignation, or with terror; hatred of the conſtitution, and, above all, of liberty and equality, were the beſt titles for being admitted into it.

The aſſembly was forced to diſſolve this guard, both to prevent the troubles which it could not fail ſoon to occaſion, and the plots of counter revolution, of which but too many indications were already manifeſt. The decree was ſanctioned; but a proclamation by the King beſtowed praiſes on thoſe very men, whoſe diſmiſſion from his ſervice he had juſt pronounced; to thoſe whom he had admitted to be men juſtly accuſed of being the enemies of liberty.

The new Miniſters excited well-founded diſtruſt; it could not ſtop at them; it fell on the King himſelf.

The application of the refuſal of ſanction to decrees, rendered neceſſary by circumſtances, of which this execution ought to have been a proof, and muſt ſtop with the declaration that the country is in danger, was regarded in the general opinion as an interpretation of the conſtitutional act contrary to liberty, and even the ſpirit of the conſtitution.—The agitation of the people of Paris became extreme; an immenſe crowd of citizens joined to form a petition on it; they ſolicited the recal of the patriotic Miniſters, and the retraction of the refuſal to ſanction the decrees in favour of which the public opinion had been loudly declared. They deſired leave to paſs in arms before the National Aſſembly, after their deputies had read their petition.—This leave, which other bodies had before obtained, was granted them. They deſired to preſent the ſame petition to the King, and to preſent it under the forms eſtabliſhed by law; but at the moment when municipal officers were coming to inform them that their deputies, who had been refuſed at firſt, were going to be admitted, the gate was opened, and the crowd ruſhed into the palace. The zeal of the Mayor of Paris, the aſcendancy which his virtues and his patriotiſm give him over the minds of the citizens, the preſence of the Repreſentatives of the people, of whom ſucceſſive deputations conſtantly ſurround the King, prevented all ſerious diſorders; and few aſſemblages ſo numerous ever gave occaſion to ſo little diſorder of any kind.

The King had mounted the enſigns of liberty, he had done juſtice to the citizens by declaring, that he thought himſelf in the midſt of them; the day of the federation was approaching; citizens from all the departments were to repair to Paris, there to ſwear to maintain that liberty for which they were going to fight on the frontiers; and all might ſtill have been repaired. But the Miniſter law nothing in the events of the 20th of June, but a favourable occaſion for ſowing diviſion between the inhabitants of Paris and thoſe of the departments, between the people and the army, between the ſeveral portions of the national guard, between the citizens who remained at their homes and thoſe who were flying to the defence of the State. The very next day the King changed his language; a proclamation, full of calumny, was profuſely diſtributed among the armies; one of their Generals came in the name of that which he commanded, to demand vengeance, and to point out his victims. A conſiderable number of directories of departments, by unconſtitutional reſolutions, diſcloſed the plan they had long before formed, of raiſing themſelves into a ſort of intermediate power between the people and their repreſentatives; between the National Aſſembly and the King. Juſtices of the peace commenced, in the Palace of the Thuilleries, a dark procedure, in which it was hoped to involve thoſe of the patriots, whoſe vigilance and whoſe talents were the moſt dreaded. Already one of thoſe Juſtices had attempted to infringe the inviolability of the repreſentatives of the people, and every thing announced a plan dexterouſly concerted for finding in the judicial order, the means of giving an arbitrary extenſion to the Royal authority. Letters from the Miniſter for the home department, directed the employing of force againſt the federates, who might wiſh to take at Paris the oath to fight for liberty; and it required all the activity of the National Aſſembly, all the patriotiſm of the army, all the zeal of the enlightened citizens, to prevent the fatal effects of this plan of diſorganization, which might have lighted up the flames of civil war. An emotion of patriotiſm had extinguiſhed in fraternal union, the diviſions that had appeared but too often in the National Aſſembly; and from this alſo the means of ſafety might have ſprung. The proſecutions, commenced by the King's order, at the inſtance of the intendant of the civil liſt, might have been ſtopped. The virtuous Petion, puniſhed by an unjuſt ſuſpenſion, for having ſpared the blood of the people, might have been reinſtated by the King: and it was poſſible, that this long ſeries of faults and treaſons might have fallen again entirely upon thoſe perfidious counſellors, to whom a confiding people had the long habit of attributing all the crimes of our Kings.

The National Aſſembly then ſaw, that the ſafety of the country required extraordinary meaſures.

They opened a diſcuſſion on the means of ſaving their country; they inſtituted a commiſſion charged to conſider of and prepare a plan of theſe means.

The declaration that the country is in danger, called all the citizens to the common defence, all perſons in public truſt to their poſts; and yet, in the midſt of complaints, unceaſingly repeated, of the inaction of government, of the neglect, or ill management of the preparations for war, of the uſeleſs or dangerous motions of the armies, the avowed object of which was to favor the political plans of one of the Generals, Miniſters, unknown or ſuſpected, were ſeen to ſucceed one another rapidly, and to preſent, under new names, the ſame inactivity, and the ſame principles.

PARIS, Auguſt 25.

The former ſtately Palace of the Thuilleries is nearly a wreck;—There is a queſtion of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of ſo many Tyrants may no longer offend a Free people, and put them in mind of the ſhackles which galled them for ſo many centuries.

The beheading machine is permanent on the Carouzel: it waits for ſeveral culprits concerned in the infamous buſineſs of the 10th.

Yeſterday evening between five and ſix o'clock M. la Porte, late keeper of the Privy Purſe, condemned by the Special Tribunal to be beheaded on the ſquare of the Carouzel, underwent his ſentence, in preſence of an immenſe crowd of ſpectators.

The Jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper uſe of the Civil Liſt, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whoſe poiſonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the Friends of Liberty.

M. la Porte went to the block with a fortitude and a reſolution worthy of a better and a more juſt cauſe. He, however, declared his innocence to the laſt; but the written proofs, produced in Court, are indelible teſtimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. la Porte was turned of fifty. He was dreſſed in a new ſuit of ſilk cloathes, and appeared with as much unconcern as if he was going to the Levee of his late maſter.

The Common Council of this capital, during M. Bailly's Mayoalty, had ordered a medal to be ſtruck in honour of General La Fayettee—M. Duvivier, a diſtinguiſhed young artiſt, was commiſſioned to execute it. But, unwilling to perpetuate the blaſted fame of the fugitive General, he yeſterday laid before the Council his unfiniſhed work.—The Common Council ordained that the effigy of *the hero of both hemiſpheres* ſhould be *ſolemnly* daſhed to the ground on St. Louis's day (the tutelar St. of France) 15th Auguſt, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the Place de Greve; and that the ceremony ſhould be performed by the *executive power*, alias *Jack Ketch*.

St. Genevieve, the patroneſs of Paris, has been liſted from her niche.—She is now in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, where in all probability ſhe is condemned to work no *more miracles*; the old devotees pretend that ſhe has not had a dry eye ſince ſhe has been put into a Conſtitutional church—ſhe will admit of no conſolation.

MARSHAL LUCKNER

Proved himſelf unworthy of the confidence placed in him by a free and generous nation; his very verſatile conduct for ſome time paſt appeared more than ſuſpicious; and the patriots who blazoned forth his pretended virtues, have now to bluſh for their extreme credulity.—We have ſeen him alternately laviſh his blame and commendations on la Fayette; ſubmit to the will of that ſcheming young General, or follow the advice of the firſt who hazarded an obſervation to him; and afterwards complain of the perſons who were about him; he was the grand and ſole cauſe of the diſſenſion that prevailed in his army. After having written to the Legiſlative Body, and proteſted he was the ſincere friend of French liberty, he ſpoke to his army in quite different terms—he got upon horſeback and rode through the ranks, lamenting the misfortune of Louis XVI. and wiſhing for his reſtoration; even added, that the horſe he then rode was a preſent made to him by the *good* King.

It was hard to think, indeed, that a man, whoſe ſon had a command in the Imperial army, and who had very conſiderable landed property in Germany himſelf, would fight againſt the Emperor.—For which reaſon he always proved himſelf a time-ſerver. He was a Democrat or a Royaliſt, according to place, time, and circumſtances. It was evident, from the fluctuation and incertitude of his principles, that he had no leading character; that he obeyed the impulſe of the moment; and, in ſhort, that he was infinitely better calculated to command a flying camp of Hullans, than to direct the operations of an army of free Frenchmen.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Lord Gower, having ſettled the affairs which detained him in France, will be in town to-morrow night, if no unforeſeen accident prevents him.

All the cuſtom houſe cutters at Portſmouth were yeſterday put under the command of Admiral Lord Hood, and ſeveral other diſpoſitions made, which are never adopted but for the purpoſes of a general impreſs of ſeamen.

Whether theſe ſteps indicate an intention in our Court to take an active part in the Continental diſputes, or whether they are merely percautionary meaſures to enable us to act as circumſtances and ſound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

It is confeſſed in Paris that the advanced guard of the main army at Fontenoy has ſuſtained an attack by the Auſtrians, in which 400 men fell on the ſide of the French, tho' the enemy was repulſed.

Extract of a letter brought by the Dutch Mail yeſterday.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 19 officers of rank, who were making the beſt

JERUSALEM:

Lately from New York.

A MODEL of the ancient and magnificent City of JERUSALEM, as it ſtood when OUR SAVIOUR was upon earth, made agreeably to the deſcription of Joſephus, is now ready for exhibition, for the entertainment of the curious, it being famous in hiſtory for its ſuperb and glorious temple, and other wonderful works, all of which are elegantly carved out in miniature, and the mountains in and about the City, with a repreſentation from where our Saviour was taken in the garden, until his crucifixion; all which is contained in the ſpace of 16 feet by 9.

Any time from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening, it may be ſeen at Mr. *M'Knight's* Tavern, at one Quarter of a Dollar each, for grown perſons, and half price for Children.

Alexandria, October 9, 1792. 168—3w.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

FIVE hundred and ſeventy three & three-quarter acres at Cliſh, and 1197 3/4 at Catoctan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th inſtant, a full deſcription of theſe lands may be ſeen, alſo the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

130—t. f.

John Beatty

Begs leave to inform his Friends in Town and Country, that he has removed his *Comb Manufactory*, from St. Aſaph-Street to Fairfax-Street, at the Sign of the *Comb*, oppoſite Meſſrs. *Patton & Butcher's* Store, where he manufactures *Ivory*, *Tortoiſe-Shell* and *Horn* into *Combs*, and other work as uſual, and has likewiſe opened a ſmall aſſortment of *Wet* and *Dry Goods*, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he purpoſes ſelling for Caſh or Country Produce, and flatters himſelf that, by his aſſiduity to buſineſs, and low price of his goods, he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to all his kind cuſtomers.—He has alſo for Sale a quantity of excellent *Herrings* by the barrel, and beſt *Lampblack* in papers.

P. S. A Was ſtolen out of my ſhop, about the laſt of April, *a very elegant, motley Powder Horn*, mounted with ſilver. As this horn was purpoſely made for a preſent, and has been viewed by a number of gentlemen in this and ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, it is hoped, ſhould ſaid horn fall in their way they will be kind enough to ſtop it.—Any perſon returning ſaid horn to me, in good order, ſhall receive *Two Dollars Reward*, and if the Thief is brought to juſtice, *Four Dollars*.

☞ I want a couple of ſmart *Lads* as apprentices to the *Combmaking Buſineſs*; alſo a couple of *Journeymen*.—I purchaſe *Ivory*, *Tortoiſe Shell* and *Horns*, and will give the higheſt price for good, clean *Flax Seed* and *Bees' Wax*. J. B.

Alexandria, October 8, 1792. 168—t. f.

A Dwelling-Houſe and Warehouſe TO LET.

THE houſe is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three ſtories high, well and ſubſtantially built, with a kitchen & ſmoke-houſe adjoining, and an extenſive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the ſmoke-houſe, accommodated with a yard, ſtables and a carriage-houſe.——The warehouſe is three ſtories high, of ſtone to the height of two ſtories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. Theſe are offered to be rented, and any part of the ſubſcriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to diſpoſe of ſome lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an abſolute ſale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164—t. f.

J. MURRAY & CO.

Inform all thoſe concerned, that they have left the few accounts, yet unſettled in their Books, with Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*, who are ready to pay any legal demands againſt *J. M. & Co.* by whom it is earneſtly ſolicited that all arrears due them, may be paid to Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*—who have for Sale, a MAHOGANY CHEST of DRAWERS and DESK.

Alexandria, July 26, 1792. 157—t. f

For SALE or CHARTER,
The Brigantine

MARY,

P. GILLIS, Maſter,
Burthen 1500 barrels, in complete order, and may be ſent to ſea at a very eaſy expenſe. Apply to SCUDAMORE NICKOLLS.

Oct. 17, 1792. 169—3w.

A Farm wanted.

I WILL ſell or exchange either altogether or in part, for Lands in this or the adjoining counties, a Lot of Ground on the Eaſt ſide of Union-Street, containing 66 feet in front, and extending back to the River 110 feet; with the privilege of wharfing to the channel. This Lot has the advantage of a 30-feet Street running from Union-Street to the River, on the North ſide, next to Col. *Fitzgerald's* ground, and a 12 feet alley on the South, joining Mr. *Wales's*.

A purchaſer who would improve the property ſpeedily by building a Pier or good Warehouſe, would be preferred, and to accomodate whom I can ſupply a quantity of trees, in a convenient ſituation, on very moderate terms.—Apply to me near Newgate, to *Thomas Porter Eſq.* or Mr. *Iſaac M'Pherſon*, in Alexandria, who will ſhew the lot, and immediately inform me of any exchange that may be propoſed.

VALENTINE PEERS.

September 10, 1792. 163—t. f.

BUR MILLSTONES.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, by the ſhip Smallwood, a large quantity of FRENCH BURS, of the beſt quality, which he means to manufacture into Millſtones, and to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

All thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being ſerved to the beſt of his ſkill and judgment; and he flatters himſelf that he is able to give the higheſt ſatisfaction, as he has been at the additional expenſe of employing a perſon of judgment to pick the ſtone in France.

He has alſo for ſale, a general aſſortment of excellent BOULTING CLOTHS, which have been much approved of by Millers and Flour Inſpectors of this place.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

Alexandria, July 14, 1792. 157—3m.

Bryan Hampſon,

At his STORE, in FAIRFAX STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

OLD MADEIRA WINE,
Sherry do.
Port do.
Malaga do.
Particular Teneriffe do.
Liſbon do.
Old Spirits,
Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality,
Hyſon Skin do. do.
Souchong do. do.
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Barley in bags, or per pound,
Jar and Box Raiſins,
Sweet Oil of the beſt quality,
Almonds and Filbert Nuts,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger and Nutmegs,
White and brown Soap,
Caſtile do.
Beſt Velvet Corks, Fig Blue,
Lemons, and a great many other articles in the Grocery Line, which will be ſold low for Caſh.

Alexandria, May 10, 1792. 146—t. f.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Doctor *William Brown* and myſelf, will pleaſe to make ſettlement with me; as I rendered all the ſervices done during that partnerſhip, and no perſon can, therefore, ſo well aſcertain their value. I ſhall immediately reſume my practic in Alexandria, and will always be ready to attend any ſettlement propoſed.

GUSTAVUS B. CAMPBELL.

Dumfries, Oct. 1, 1792. 167—t. f.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Store, in King-Street, nearly oppoſite Mr. M'Knight's *Tavern*,
A general Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,

Received per the *Powhatan*, from *London* & other veſſels lately arrived at *Baltimore*;
Among which are

Broadcloths; coatings; kerſeys; half-thicks; fearnoughts; Kendal cottons; flannels; roſe and duffil blankets; yarn and milled ſtockings; worſted, ſilk and cotton ditto; kerſeymires and veſt patterns; Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings; 4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh linens; German and Britiſh oſnaburgs; brown rolls and other coarſe linens; ſcarlet and drab cardinals; a handſome aſſortment of lutеſtrings and muſlins; with a variety of Manchester Goods; which will be ſold cheap, by wholeſale or retail.

They have alſo on hand,

Rum in hogſheads; coffee in barrels and bags; ſugar in barrels; coarſe and fine ſalt; hyſon, hyſon-ſkin and bohea teas; powder, ſhot and bar-lead, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 26, 1792. 166—6w

JUST RECEIVED,
(VIA PHILADELPHIA)
And *FOR SALE, BY*

Forreſt & Seton,

A few Puncheons of genuine

Jamaica Spirits.

Alexandria, Sept. 8, 1792. 163—t.f.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the General Aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion, for a law authorizing the Corporation of the Town of Alexandria to make the neceſſary aſſeſſments for the better regulation of the Streets within the ſame, and for other purpoſes.

Alexandria, September 6, 1792.

I WILL ſtore FLOUR any length of time, for *ſix pence* per Barrel, and in caſe I buy it, no ſtorage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampſhire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

FOUR ſtout lads, from 13 to 17 years of age. They are intended for a Ship, now building in Philadelphia, which will be launched in a month, and is intended to trade conſtantly from this port. None need apply, but thoſe who can be well recommended.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 22, 1792. 166—t. f.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE IMPORTED,

By the *Colquit*, Capt. *James Tyndall*, juſt arrived from *Whitehaven*, in addition to their Importation per the *Brayton*, and now for Sale,

A Freſh aſſortment of Woollens of every denomination; Iriſh Linens; Sheetings; Diaper; Hardware; Nails and Brads; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12 Window-Glaſs; Wool and Cotton Cards; Gunpowder; Shot; Lead; London bottled Porter; Sail-Canvas; Candles; Soap; Seine-Twine; Felt Hats; Earthen-Ware; Muſtard; Copperas; Caſtings, &c.

They wiſh to Charter, to any Port in Europe,

The Britiſh Brig BRAYTON,

Capt. *John Harriſon*, burthen about 820 Hogſheads of Tobacco—Alſo

The Brig COLQUIT,

Capt. *James Tyndall*, a Britiſh Bottom, burthen 420 Hogſheads.—Apply as above.

Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1792. 168—t. f.

FOR SALE,

A VERY likely, ſtrong and healthy *Mulatto Woman*, about 27 or 28 years of age, who is a good laundreſs, and an excellent meat and paſtry-cook.—Apply to the Printers.

Alex. Oct. 23, 1792. 170—3w.

☞ *Notice is hereby given*, That a Petition will be preſented to the General Aſſembly of this State, at their next Seſſion, for a Law to prohibit the exportation of condemned Flour. Alexandria, Aug. 13, 1792.

By Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Subſcribers will expoſe at Public Sale, for ready Money, on the 10th day of November next,

A Very valuable LOT, at the upper end of Fairfax-Street, on which are a good wood ſtore, fronting on the Street, and a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, backwards; to ſatisfy a debt due from the eſtate of *Robert Lyle*, deceaſed, to *Robinſon, Sanderſon & Rumney*, of Whitehaven.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
JOHN DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1792. 168—t. d.s.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHUCH-LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

		Dols.	*Dols.*
1	Prize of	2000	2000
2		500	1000
3		100	300
4		50	200
20		10	200
40		5	200
530		4	2120
600	Prizes,		6020
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,		1980
			8000
2000	Tickets at 4 Dols.		8000

N. B. As ſo many of the tickets in the 4th Claſs are diſpoſed of by the low prizes in the 3d Claſs, and the blanks of the 1ſt, the Managers expect ſoon to be able to proceed to drawing, and therefore requeſt the holders of tickets and blanks to be exchanged, to bring them without delay.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Treaſurer.

G. Sweeny & Co.

Moſt reſpectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt received

A large and elegant Aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

And are now opening them for Sale, at their Store, in Prince-Street, next door to Col. *Hoof's*—Among their aſſortment are the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad cloths,
Common and foreſt ditto,
Elaſtic ſtripes,
Beverets and caſſimers,
Plain and ſtriped coatings,
Burgoyzumes,
Role blankets of all ſizes,
Striped & point do.
Green & fancy rugs,
Coverlids,
Spotted Iwan ſkin,
Green, yellow, and white flannels,
Green & white hall thicks,
Negro cottons,
Scarlet cloaks,
Yarn ſtockings and mitts,
Velveteens, corduroys, thickſets,
Royal ribs, faſtinets, jeans and fuſtians,
Moreens and tabereens,
Calimancoes plain & ribbed,
Bombazets & wildbores,
Bed ticks, apron and ſhirting checks,
3/4 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheeting,
German and Iriſh dowlas,
German oznaburgs,
Worſted and cotton hoſe, ſilk & worſted do.
Patent worſted do. and ſilk do.
Silk; cotton & linen handkerchiefs,
An elegant aſſortment of calicoes, chintzes & ſhawls,
Printed & tamboured caſſimer ſhapes,
Toilenet and velvet do.
Caſtor and felt hats,
Childrens coloured ditto.
Ladies and gentlemens gloves,
Ladies ſhoes and ſlippers,
Ribbands and raſſet,
Jaconet and book muſlin,
Muſlin & lawn handkerchiefs and aprons,
Plain, ſtriped & tamboured cravats,
Cambricks and long lawn,
An aſſortment of buckles & buttons,
Penknives and claſp ditto.
Pocket & dreſſing looking glaſſes,
Playing cards, ſnuff-powder, writing-paper and quills,
A handſome aſſortment of queen's ware.
They have alſo for ſale,
Weſt-India & New-England Rum,
Old Madeira and Sherry wines,
Port, Liſbon & Malaga do. in quarter caſks,
Philadelphia bottled porter,
Loaf & brown ſugar, coffee & all ſorts of teas &c. &c.
With ſeveral other articles too tedious to enumerate; which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh, country produce, and old continental money.

Alexandria, Oct. 17, 1792. 169—t. f.

On Monday 17th December next, will be offered for ſale, at Fredericksburg,

TWO hundred likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on 12 months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. A moderate diſcount will be allowed for already payments. Meſſrs. *William Beale*, and *William Holburne*, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, Sept. 16, 1792 169—t f.

JAMES DOUGLAS, *jun.* & CO.

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their ſtore, on the corner of King and Royal Streets,

A neat Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,

Suitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, conſiſting of a variety of

Fancy articles; woollens and linens of all kinds; ladies' gentlemen's & boys' hats; oſnaburgs, and a few pieces of Ruſſia ſheeting, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale,

New-England and Weſt-India rum; brown ſugar in barrels; loaf ſugar; bohea, green, hyſon and imperial teas, of the beſt quality; 10 by 8 window glaſs, in boxes; pewter; bar lead and ſhot, and a few half caſks of gunpowder; white lead in oil; Spaniſh brown and yellow ochre; and ſome excellent London particular Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter caſk—all of which they are determined to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, for caſh or country produce.

Alexandria, Oct. 17, 1792. 169—3w.

FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to ſaid *Barnes*, at that place, or the ſubſcriber, in this Town. R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon & Bond.

of their way to Holland, were stopped near Liege, and taken prisoners by the Liegois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to understand that he must submit to the right of arms, and he was made prisoner with all his followers."

Copy of a letter from M. de la Fayette to the Municipality of Sedan, dated Aug. 13.

"Commissioners of the national assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of August, the epoch of the king's suspension, the national assembly had been violated; and the members who have accepted of such a mission, can be only the chiefs of the instruments of the faction, that have thus enslaved the national assembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the national assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guards of a superior officer, who equally on my sole and personal responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures; and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the National Guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army volunteers, and troops of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, Colonel of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this mission, nor the administrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arresting the commissioners, are subject to any responsibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my oaths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the constitution, which the sovereign will of the nation has decreed,—that it is I alone, who call for, as I have a right to do, all the measures that may give undeniable proofs of resistance of oppression, the first duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the Municipal officers at Sedan, dated Bouillon, August 19.

"If the last drop of my blood could serve the community of Sedan, it has a right to the sacrifice, and this would cost me less than that which I now make; but at the moment when I foresee, by reasons that will not escape you, that my presence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to spare the city of Sedan the misfortunes of which I should be the cause, and I think the best means of serving it is by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proscribed, who will never bow to any despotism, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able at present to be useful to his country, feels consolation only in the vows he puts up, that the sacred cause of liberty and equality, whose holy name is profaned, if that be possible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at least be held long in subjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

ALBANY, October 18.

Extract of a letter to the Printers of the Albany Gazette, dated,

Grenville, October 10, 1792.

"Gentlemen,

"I have observed in your paper an account of my death, but can scarcely credit it, although, from sundry papers (besides yours) it appears to be tolerably well authenticated; therefore, through the medium by which it was made public, I wish you to controvert the idea, which will undeceive many of my friends. I can with pleasure, as well as justice, thank you for the politeness shewn to my memory—as supposed dead.

"I am, your very humble servant,

"STEPHEN THORN."

DUMFRIES, October 23, 1792.

"The Court of this District commenced here the 12th instant, and continued until this day; during which time the Hon. the judges Winston and Jones paid their usual unremitting attention, and had many intricate causes of long standing determined. Zeal and sound judgment in expounding the law, and wisdom in decision in the most abstruse points of it, uniformly marked their conduct; particularly on a motion to the court by Robert Brooke and John Minor, Esq'rs. council for Mr. Thomas Daniell, a native of Great-Britain, who has been wantonly imprisoned more than twelve months, on actions brought by a Mr. James Scott of New-York, for contracts which arose in London, was cognizable, or could be held to bail in this country: When, after the most mature deliberation, the court gave it as their decisive opinion, that he could not be held to bail, not coming under the jurisdiction of any court in this state, and ordered Mr. Daniell to be discharged, to the great joy and satisfaction, not only of a crowded auditory, and the inhabitants of this place, but of all who detest tyranny, & the flagrant arbitrary power exercised against that gentleman. Such awards will always take place, whilst we are blest with such guardians of our laws and liberties, who make it the study of their lives to punish vice and reward virtue!

"N. B. In the present case, the plaintiffs and the defendants were all citizens of London, subjects to the King of England; and the agent, Mr. Scott, an entire stranger to the whole, until this business commenced. There were also, very many other manifest strong grounds of objection against the proceedings."

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Packer, Vennemon, Philadelphia.
Schooner Polly, Moore, Norfolk.

SAILED.

Schooner Hope, Luce, Boston.

From the Richmond Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. *West & Bignall*,

Persuaded that theatrical amusements at the same time relax and enlarge the mind, I have devoted and sacrificed much to them—but a late circumstance has happened, which prevents my usual satisfaction; insomuch that I am almost resolved entirely to withdraw, and no more to promote the interest of those whose conduct is evidently injurious to the most sacred principle of the great human world, to wit, natural and imprescriptible equality in all private objects.—You have appropriated the most conspicuous and desirable part of the theatre to the chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, and, as the tale goes, access is obtained only by particular permits. This innovation is inconsistent with the spirit of republicanism; and, although it may be justified by the custom of England, permit me to assure you, that even there, where the shape of their government authorises distinctions, the idea has not been carried so far. I address these sentiments to you, because I have heard that the Governor has been unwillingly pressed into this theatrical conspicuousness, by your solicitation and entreaty; but, having nothing to do with the whys or wherefores, I shall leave them to their fate, saying to you, under the influence of truth and candour, that there are many others who dislike the innovation not less than I do.

ALPHA.

Mess'rs HANSON & BOND,

Gentlemen,

I Give full credit to *William Wilson*'s late declaration, that *he again comes forward with reluctance*; for his production plainly discovers he knows not what to say, or what to do, on the occasion; as he, instead of supporting any one of his numerous charges against me, has been running about Town collecting evidence, to prove what he had before stated, and which was never denied. Had he intended the certificate, No. 1, to have substantiated one solitary charge, it ought to have shewn that the mercantile part of the connexion of *Wilsons & Co.* was not in debt to the Shoemaking part of the firm previous to the transfer; and were I to say that the record of Dumfries District Court contains such a complex scene of ingenuity of *William*'s production, that the Clerk is not yet able to unravel it; I say, were this stated, *William* would, likely enough, to invalidate the assertion, get certificates to prove that Dumfries District Court is not held in Alexandria.

The annexed short statement of the Clerk of that Court, will fully shew how far he has been duped by *William*'s artifice; and I dare venture to say there is not a person, *William* excepted, who sees that statement, and will say that I have not claims against the estate of the late *James Wilson*; and I believe that, ere long, I shall be able to shew that I have others. If *William* intended to pay when he said "all just claims against *James Wilson* should be instantly paid," let him say so, and it will not be necessary for me to make inquiries in London, upon 'Change, for information, which now appears the most likely place to obtain it. Instead of saying by whom, and where, claims against *James Wilson*'s estate would be paid, *William* has substituted a certificate of Mr. *Brooke*; a very jesuitical mode of conduct truly! Who, before the appearance of said certificate, heard of suits and judgments against *James Wilson* or his Executors? The expense of defending nine suits for several years (altho' there were but three claims existing) must at once appear to be very considerable. *William* has said that he cannot take any further notice of me in *this way*; and indeed I think it would have been as well if he never had; but perhaps his fertile genius has found out some *other way* to take notice of me, in which he anticipates more success; if so, he will not be at a loss where to find me. His entering into a penal bond of sixty thousand pounds, in obedience to his ruling passion of persecution, shews the man in his true character; and that a persecuting spirit, united with an avaricious disposition, should feel disordered when disappointed in it's anticipated pleasures of pacification, is not difficult to be conceived by those who are but little acquainted with human nature: But if it be true that the qualities of men's minds are derived from, and formed by, the constitution of their bodies, *William* is less to be censured than pitied.——I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, 29th Oct. 1792.

May Dumfries District Court, 1792.

Wilson, Gregory & Co. Plaintiffs,
Against } In Case.
Sutton, Mandeville & Co. Def'ts.
Dismissed with costs.

Wilsons & Co. Plaintiffs. } In Case.
vs.
Sutton, Mandeville & Co. Def'ts.
Dismissed.

Wilsons & Co. Plaintiffs, } In Case.
vs.
Mandeville & Co. Defendants,
Dismissed.

Same Plaintiffs, } In Case.
vs.
Same Defendants.
Dismissed.

G. BROOKE, C. D. C.

October 29, 1792.

RICKETTS & NEWTON

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, in King Street,

An elegant Assortment of

GOODS,

Amongst which are as follows:

Yard-wide and 7-8 Irish linens; Russia sheetings, carpeting; flannels; bedticks of an excellent quality; country-made linens; German and British osnaburgs; twilled sacking; knapped cottons of an excellent quality; elegant painted oil cloths for table covers; superfine and second cloths; coatings and half-thicks; a few pieces of Philadelphia finished chintzes, together with a well-chosen assortment of stampt cottons; printed cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs; checked and figured romalls; towell and clouting diaper; Philadelphia made buckskin and shammy gloves; men and women's white leather and silk gloves; men's white and coloured silk stockings of an excellent quality; spelling-books and playing-cards per dozen; writing and wrapping paper per ream; a few pieces of duffil blanketing, which will be sold very cheap; also a few dozen of girls and boys coloured fur hats; with a number of other articles in the Dry Goods way.

They have also a few hogsheads of high proof Grenada rum; molasses; sugar; coffee; teas; pepper; old peach brandy; Jamaica spirit; loaf, lump and muscovado sugars; ground ginger; alum; nutmegs; indigo; mould and dipped candles; Surinam cotton of an excellent quality; Crawley's and blistered steel; bar-iron; coal & upper leather; castings; alum salt; Leiper's snuff in barrels and half barrels; together with a very elegant assortment of glass ware and India china cups and saucers; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

They have a constant supply of bran, brown stuff, middlings and flour. A store & counting-room to let.

☞ Cash given for Wheat, Flour and Flaxseed.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171—3w.

George Hunter

HAS FOR SALE,

At his store, on Fairfax-street,

Prime muscovado sugar in barrels; hats, of an excellent quality, in boxes; neat buckskin breeches; common do. for servants; joiners' planes of different kinds; German and Crawley's steel; pepper in bags of 70lb. each; coffee, hyson, and hyson skin teas; coal leather; superfine and second cloths, coatings and plains; elastic striped cloths and coatings; kerseymires of different colours; kerseymire vest patterns, tamboured, printed and bordered, & swans' down ditto; twilled thicksets and corduroys; royal ribs and satinets; silk hose; men's white and black silk gloves; lads' black ditto; patent, ribbed and plain worsted hose; neat coloured cotton, sail, and plaid ditto; fearnought, Negro cottons, half-thicks & plaids; Irish linens; brown and white sheetings; Russia sheetings; Ticklenburgs; British, and German osnaburgs; a neat assortment of calicoes, ribbons, stuffs, &c. &c. with a variety of other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Wanted to hire, by the year, two strong, healthy NEGRO LADS, of about 14 or 15 years of age.

Alexandria, Nov. 1792. 171—3w.

EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has lately, at a very considerable expense, erected a MANUFACTORY of EARTHEN WARE in this Town, which he now carries on, on a very extensive plan, where Merchants and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, and their orders carefully executed. He flatters himself that the quality of his ware is, and will constantly be, equal to any made in Philadelphia or elsewhere, and that his assiduity to please, and the goodness of his ware, will ensure him the patronage of all those who wish to encourage home manufactures. He has also for sale, at his house, the upper end of Prince Street, a large assortment of CHINA, QUEEN's WARE and GLASS.

HENRY PIERCY.

Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171—t. f.

CONNECTICUT PORK, Newtown pippins and pearmains in barrels, loaf and lump sugar, coffee, train and spermaceti oil, dipped candles, white and brown soap, cheese of an excellent quality, post-paper, quills and ink-powder, glass ware in small crates well assorted, stone-lime, sheet-lead, hyson and hyson skin tea, Madeira wine, sherry in casks of 20 gallons each, cotton & wool cards, low-priced, small hausers, suited for bay-craft, with many other articles, as mentioned in a former advertisement, for sale, by MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, Oct. 31. 1792. 171—3w.

For three Months Credit, at private Sale,

THE Sloop NELLY, now lying nearly opposite Mr. Isaac M'Pherson's warehouse. She has had a compleat repair, her principal sails are new, with a new cable, and the greatest part of her running rigging; burthen 700 barrels, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. If not sold before Tuesday next, she will be offered at public sale. Apply to

WILLIAMS & CARY.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171—1w.

THE subscriber, having removed into that commodious house in Fairfax-Street, next door to Mr. *William Herbert's*, late the dwelling-house of Dr. *Ramsay* wishes to accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS.

JOSEPH GREENWAY.

☞ A WOMAN, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, also a BOY, who can wait in a house, if properly recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying to J. G.

Alexandria, Nov. 1. 1792. 171—3w.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 21st instant, an apprentice boy, named *JOHN TAYLOR*, about 5 feet one or two inches high, dark brown hair, had on a dark mixt coloured coat, double-breasted, with white metal buttons, a pair of olive-coloured sattinet breeches.—Whoever secures the said boy, and will send me word, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable expences.

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN, *Tailor.*

Alexandria, Oct. 30, 1792. 171—3w.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending and delivering to me, *Negro* BILLY; who ran away the 18th instant, or securing him in gaol, so that I get him again—He sometimes calls himself *William Henry*, he is about 28 years of age, 5 feet high, very thick made, small bowed legs, large feet, his complexion dark, a down look when confused, though in general, a pleasing countenance. I believe he has lost one of his fore teeth below, his hair has been lately cut close. plays well on the fiddle; and took one with him; he is fond of liquor, carried with him a new white dowlas, and a new German oznaburg shirts, marked W. a light blue old great-coat, with red cuffs and cape; a short light blue close-bodied coat, with red cuffs and cape; red waistcoat; a short fustian coat and waistcoat; a pair of dyed Russia drill breeches; a long skirted, green baize coat, with a red cape; a green striped manchester vest; a new felt hat; a pair of brown thread stockings; (marked W) and new boots; besides other clothes I do not recollect. It is probable he will change his clothes; he is well acquainted in *Baltimore*, *Alexandria*, and *Richmond*, it is likely he will get to one of these places and pass for a free man. All Masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned from secreting, or carrying him out of this state.

CATESBY JONES.

Northumberland County, Virginia,

October 21, 1792 171—4w.

CHARLES RICHTER,

Perukemaker & Hairdresser,

Has for Sale, at his house, lately occupied by Mr. Ward,

A great variety of Cushions, Fillets and Braids, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1792. 171—3w.